WR 28-86

World Production and Trade

United States Department of Agriculture
Foreign Agricultural Service
Washington, D.C. 20250

Weekly Roundup
WR 28-86
July 16, 1986

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The Foreign Agricultural Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture today reported the following developments in world agriculture and trade.

TRADE NOTES

Preparations to Launch New MULTILATERAL TRADE NEGOTIATIONS Nearly Complete. The "Preparatory Committee," established by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) late last year to determine the objectives and scope of the new round of multilateral trade negotiations (MTN), is meeting in Geneva from July 7-15 to complete its work. The committee will draft a declaration for the GATT Ministerial meeting to be held in Punta del Este, Uruguay in September. This declaration, when issued by the GATT ministers, will officially launch the new MTN.

GRAIN AND FEED

SAUDI ARABIA Exports Wheat. Saudi Arabia donated 200,000 tons of wheat to Egypt, which could displace Egyptian purchases of U.S. wheat. For the first time Saudi Arabia also has sold 50,000 tons of wheat to Sri Lanka, normally an Australian and U.S. market. Due to a substantial government subsidy for domestically grown wheat, Saudi wheat production has increased over the past several years, reaching a record 2.0 million tons in 1985. As a result, Saudi Arabia is estimated to have about 1.0 million tons of exportable wheat, and in 1986/87 (July/June) could be a net wheat exporter for the first time. Saudi Arabia first exported wheat last year when it shipped 100,000 tons.

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AUSTRALIA Opens Research Flour Mill. The opening of a new research flour mill will allow Australia's wheat customers to assess fully the commercial milling performance of a wide variety of Australian wheat. The mill can simulate milling operations found around the world and is capable of producing flour at commercial rates of about 600 kilograms per hour, which is well above the 30-kilograms-per-hour rate of the current research facility. Given today's highly competitive world wheat market, the mill could assist in selling Australian wheat by improving customer support services.

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SALLY KLUSARITZ, Editor, Tel. (202) 447-3448. Additional copies may be obtained from FAS Media and Public Affairs Branch, 5922-S, Washington, D.C. 20250. Tel. (202) 447-7937.

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SOUTH AFRICA Buys More U.S. Wheat. South Africa's recent purchase of 66,000 tons of U.S. wheat should mean greater than expected U.S. wheat exports to that country during 1986/87 (June/May). The sale brings South African purchases of U.S. wheat since May to 156,000 tons, which is substantially above last year's total exports of about 27,000 tons. Future U.S. wheat sales to South Africa depend partly upon whether Australia, normally a major supplier of wheat to South Africa, institutes trade sanctions against that country.

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PHILIPPINES to Purchase U.S. Wheat under Public Law 480. On July 8, the Philippines awarded contracts to buy 66,000 metric tons of Western White (WW) wheat and 223,000 metric tons of Northern Spring/Dark Northern Spring (NS/DSN) wheat for delivery to U.S. ports from July 15 through Sept. 30. These purchases were made under the first P.L. 480 Title I wheat program to the Philippines in six years. The Philippine Association of Flour Millers was the importer of record, with shipments to be divided between eight member flour mills. Prices for WW wheat ranged between $97.00 and $98.85 per metric ton, while prices for NS/DNS wheat were between $113.93 and $121.52 per ton (free on board, U.S. ports). About 60 percent of total tonnage will be carried on U.S. flag vessels pursuant to the Cargo Preference Act. The Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) will pay U.S. flag ship owners about $7 million from Title I appropriated funds to offset the higher cost of these shipments compared to foreign flag alternatives.

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USDA Accepts Export Enhancement Bids for YUGOSLAVIA, EGYPT and SAUDI ARABIA. Under the Export Enhancement Program, CCC accepted offers for 60,000 tons of Hard Red Winter (HRW) wheat to Yugoslavia and 67,000 tons of wheat to Egypt, including 42,000 tons of Soft Red Winter wheat and 25,000 tons of Western White Wheat. Prices for the HRW to Yugoslavia ranged from $86.00 per ton f.o.b. to $88.00 per ton f.o.b. The wheat to Egypt sold for $86.50 per ton cost and freight. In addition, 40,000 tons of barley was awarded for export to Saudi Arabia at a price of $60 per ton cost and freight.

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CORRECTION. In the July 2, 1986 issue, WR 26-86, there was an incorrect item on a 5-year grain agreement between Taiwan and the United States. The agreement is a private sector agreement. Negotiations to renew the pact between Taiwan importers and U.S. grain exporters are in progress, but have not been completed. No new quantity levels have been set for a new 5-year agreement, but trade can continue despite the expiration of the last agreement on June 30, 1986.

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OILSEEDS AND PRODUCTS

Vegetable Oil Export Enhancement Program Announced for INDIA. The first Export Enhancement Program for vegetable oil was announced for India. The program gives U.S. exporters the opportunity to sell 25,000 metric tons of oil. The program will enable U.S. exporters to compete at commercial prices in the Indian market in response to future tenders.

SUGAR

Sugar Production Forecast Revised Downward in YUGOSLAVIA. Raw sugar production in Yugoslavia for 1986/87 is now forecast at 848,000 tons, down 15 percent from the April forecast and 14 percent less than production last year, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Belgrade.

The 1986 area in sugarbeets, estimated at 139,000 hectares, fell short by about 40,000 hectares of the government's spring seeding plan. The decline in area was mainly due to a spell of freezing weather in April which reportedly killed young plants on more than 60,000 hectares -- only a portion of this area was replanted to beets. In addition, some of the crop outside the freeze area was attacked by sugarbeet beetles and eventually planted to another crop.

CREDIT NOTES

USDA Authorizes Credit Guarantees to the YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC. USDA authorized $5 million in credit guarantees to U.S. exporters so the Yemen Arab Republic can buy U.S. mixed poultry feed under the Export Credit Guarantee Program. These new guarantees are in addition to the $50 million in coverage for wheat, wheat flour, feed grain and sugar sales announced earlier.

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SENEGAL Signs Amendment to P.L. 480 Agreement. On July 3, Senegal's fiscal 1986 P.L. 480 Title I agreement was amended to provide an additional $4.0 million (about 20,000 metric tons) of U.S. rice. The amendment increased the total value of the fiscal 1986 agreement to $9.5 million.

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MOZAMBIQUE Signs Amendment to P.L. 480 Agreement. On July 9, Mozambique's fiscal 1986 P.L. 480 Title I agreement was amended to provide for the sale and transportation of an addition $3.5 million of agricultural commodities. The amendment covers the sale of $1.6 million of wheat (about 14,000 metric tons) and $0.9 million of corn (about 9,000 metric tons), together with $1.0 million in ocean transportation financing. The total value of the fiscal 1986 agreement was increased to $13.9 million.

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EXPORT ENHANCEMENT INITIATIVES

The status of USDA's Export Enhancement Program as of July 15, 1986, was as follows in metric tons:

ANNOUNCED INITIATIVES		DATE ANNOUNCED	QUANTITY/RESULTS	
37.	India Vegetable Oil	July 8, '86	25,000	
36.	Jordan Barley	June 17, '86	60,000	
35.	Israel Barley	June 17, '86	200,000	
34.	Tunisia Dairy Cattle	May 29, '86	4,000 head	
33.	Algeria Dairy Cattle	May 29, '86	5,000 head	
32.	Sri Lanka Wheat	May 16, '86	125,000	Sold 50,000
31.	Saudia Arabia Barley	May 7, '86	500,000	Sold 200,000
30.	Algeria Barley	Apr 17, '86	500,000	
29.	Morocco Dairy Cattle	Apr 16, '86	4,000 head	
28.	Turkey Dairy Cattle	Apr 16, '86	5,000 head	
27.	Egypt Dairy Cattle	Apr 16, '86	6,000 head	
26.	Yemen Poultry Feed	Apr 14, '86	150,000	
25.	Yugoslavia Wheat	Apr 10, '86	200,000	COMPLETE
		June 24, '86	200,000	Sold 120,000
24.	Indonesia Dairy Cattle	Apr 9, '86	7,500 head	
23.	Syria Wheat	Apr 8, '86	700,000	
22.	Benin Wheat	Apr 7, '86	45,000	Sold 10,000
21.	Algeria Table Eggs	Apr 4, '86	500 million	
20.	Iraq Dairy Cattle	Apr 4, '86	6,500 head	
19.	Jordan Wheat	Mar 19, '86	75,000	COMPLETE
		June 24, '86	75,000	COMPLETE
18.	Tunisia Wheat	Mar 18, '86	300,000	Sold 50,000
17.	Algeria Wheat Flour	Feb 25, '86	100,000	
16.	Algeria Semolina	Feb 11, '86	250,000	
15.	Philippines Wheat	Jan 7, '86	150,000	COMPLETE (152,400)
14.	Zaire Wheat	Dec 27, '85	40,000	Sold 35,000
		May 15, '86	40,000	
13.	Nigeria Barley Malt	Dec 10, '85	100,000	Sold 4,400
12.	Iraq Wheat Flour	Dec 9, '85	150,000	Sold 75,000
11.	Egypt Poultry	Nov 26, '85	8,000	COMPLETE
		Mar 21, '86	15,000	COMPLETE
		June 18, '86	5,000	COMPLETE
		July 8, '86	15,000	
10.	Zaire Wheat Flour	Nov 18, '85	64,000	Sold 45,000
		May 15, '86	30,000	
9.	Philippines Wheat Flour	Nov 15, '85	100,000	Sold 50,000
8.	Jordan Rice	Nov 8, '85	40,000	Sold 22,700
7.	Turkey Wheat	Oct 16, '85	500,000	COMPLETE (506,600)
		May 8, '86	500,000	
6.	Morocco Wheat	Sept 30, '85	1,500,000	Sold 890,000
5.	Yemen Wheat	Sept 6, '85	100,000	Sold 50,000
4.	Yemen Wheat Flour	Aug 20, '85	50,000	Sold 31,500
		Apr 14, '86	100,000	

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3. Egypt Wheat	Jul 26, '85	500,000	COMPLETE
	Oct 30, '85	500,000	COMPLETE (512,500)
	June 20, '86	500,000	Sold 252,000
2. Egypt Wheat Flour	Jul 2, '85	600,000	COMPLETE
1. Algeria Wheat	Jun 4, '85	1,000,000	COMPLETE
	Apr 10, '86	1,000,000	

EXPORT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM SUMMARY

Announced to Date	11,611,780 (grain equivalent) tons
	500 million table eggs
	43,000 tons frozen poultry
	38,000 head dairy cattle
	25,000 tons vegetable oil
Sold to Date	4,478,500 wheat
	1,098,055 flour, grain equivalent
	200,000 barley
	28,000 frozen poultry
	22,700 rice
	5,980 barley malt, grain equivalent
Bonus	$281.9 million at book value (1,973,300 tons)

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Selected International Prices

Item	July 15, 1986		Change from a week ago	A year ago
ROTTERDAM PRICES 1/	$ per MT	$ per bu.	$ per MT	$ per MT
Wheat:				
Canadian No. 1 CWRS-13.5%.	N.Q.	--	--	N.Q.
U.S. No. 2 DNS/NS: 14%....	126.50	3.44	-2.00	155.50
U.S. No. 2 S.R.W.	118.75	3.23	+3.25	136.00
U.S. No. 3 H.A.D.....	127.50	3.47	-10.50	167.00
Canadian No. 1 A: Durum...	N.Q.	--	--	174.00
Feed grains:				
U.S. No. 3 Yellow Corn....	96.00	2.44	-2.00	125.75
Soybeans and meal:				
U.S. No. 2 Yellow.10/.....	197.10	5.36	-6.30	229.00
Brazil 47/48% Soya Pellets	187.00	--	+2.50	155.00
U.S. 44% Soybean Meal.....	178.00	--	-0.50	149.50
U.S. FARM PRICES 3/				
Wheat.....	86.71	2.36	+0.37	109.85
Barley.....	56.03	1.22	-0-	75.35
Corn.....	73.62	1.87	-3.15	103.15
Sorghum.....	70.55	3.20 2/	-2.87	95.90
Broilers.....	1531.09	--	-24.25	1143.53
EC IMPORT LEVIES				
Wheat 5/.....	155.45	4.23	-2.55	95.70
Barley.....	161.75	3.52	+4.25	85.40
Corn.....	157.90	4.01	+3.30	77.00
Sorghum.....	166.90	4.24	+0.40	97.65
Broilers 4/ 6/ 8/.....	348.00	--	-1.00	173.00
EC INTERVENTION PRICES 7/ 9/				
Common wheat(feed quality)	170.55	4.64	-29.55	140.45
Bread wheat (min. quality)	179.40	4.88	-33.10	150.30
Maize.....	179.40	4.56	-33.10	140.45
Barley and all other feed. grains, excluding maize.	170.55	--	-29.55	140.45
Broilers 4/ 6/.....	1,444.00	--	+22.00	N.A.
EC EXPORT RESTITUTIONS (subsidies)				
Wheat	N.A.	--	--	15.65
Barley.....	N.A.	--	--	31.95
Broilers 4/ 6/ 8/.....	256.00	--	-1.00	101.00

1/ Asking prices in U.S. dollars for imported grain and soybeans, c.i.f., Rotterdam. 2/ Hundredweight (CWT). 3/ Five-day moving average. 4/ EC category--70 percent whole chicken. 5/ Reflects lower EC export subsidy--down to 20.00 ECU/100 bag effective 9/14/83 from 22.50 ECU/100 bag set in 2/83. 6/ F.o.b. price for R.T.C. broilers at West German border. 7/ Reference price. 8/ Reflects change in level set by EC. 9/ Changes may be due partly to exchange rate fluctuations and/or ECU payments. 10/ October delivery. N.A.=None authorized. N.Q.=Not quoted. Note: Basis August delivery.

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Weekly Roundup

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July 23, 1986

The Foreign Agricultural Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture today reported the following developments in world agriculture and trade.

TRADE NOTES

The UNITED STATES Tables Offer on GATT's Harmonized System. On July 24, the United States tabled its negotiating offer in Geneva on a proposed conversion of the Tariff Schedules of the United States to a new international classification system called the Harmonized System. The converted tariff, which must be approved by Congress, represents a major change from the existing import duty schedule. All major trading countries are expected to adopt the new international classification system. Seven countries, including Japan and the European Community (EC), have already tabled their negotiating offers for their converted tariff schedules.

Negotiations are necessary under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) because the United States as well as other countries have modified duty rates in the process of adapting their existing tariff schedules to the uniform system. While product descriptions in the new tariff will be different from the descriptions in the existing tariff, a great effort has been made to keep rate changes minimal.

The standardized coding in the new system will make it easier for importers and exporters to determine the correct import duty classification, including the duty rate to be imposed. In addition, much of the documentation accompanying traded products will use the coding system.

GRAIN AND FEED

SOVIETS Report on Grain Area. The preliminary area of the 1986 Soviet grain crop is 118.1 million hectares, according to the mid-year plan fulfillment report published in the Soviet central press on July 20. USDA is currently estimating the 1986 grain area at 118.0 million hectares. (For the 1985 crop, the preliminary and final area figures were 119.4 million and 117.9 million hectares, respectively.)

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SOVIETS Report on Grain Harvest Problems. Discoloration, reduced vitreousness and low test weights caused by weather "peculiarities," are evidently problems in the 1986 Soviet winter wheat harvest. Consequently, grading standards have been lowered, according to the harvest progress report issued July 17 in Sel'skaya Zhizn, the Soviet agricultural newspaper.

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SALLY KLUSARITZ, Editor, Tel. (202) 447-3448. Additional copies may be obtained from FAS Media and Public Affairs Branch, 5922-S, Washington, D.C. 20250. Tel. (202) 447-7937.

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Harvest of small grains and pulses is progressing at a good pace, according to the report. As of July 14, small grains and pulses had been cut on an area of 16.5 million hectares, of which 12.5 million had been threshed. These figures are well ahead of those of a comparable date in 1985, when the season was about two weeks later than normal; they are slightly larger than the figures for the 1984 harvest but significantly smaller than in 1983, when 25.7 million hectares had been cut and 20.5 million threshed. According to this year's report, the harvest of small grains and pulses is ending in the North Caucasus and southern Ukraine. Crop development there was about 10 days ahead of normal because of hot, dry weather, earlier in the season.

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YUGOSLAVIAN Wheat Imports Could Decline. The widening gap between Yugoslavian domestic farm prices and declining world prices may be partially responsible for a new import surcharge which could effectively block wheat imports. The surcharge, equal to the difference between the normal domestic price and the free on board import price plus customs duties, could double the cost of imported wheat paid by millers, restricting demand and offsetting the benefits of the USDA Export Enhancement Program (EEP) for wheat. There are two Yugoslavian wheat EEP initiatives totalling 400,000 tons; 80,000 tons remain to be sold. Yugoslavian 1986/87 (July/June) wheat imports are forecast at 400,000 tons, up from 100,000 tons in 1985/86.

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USDA Accepts Export Enhancement Bids for JORDAN and EGYPT. The Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) accepted offers under the Export Enhancement Program (EEP) covering 75,000 tons of hard red winter wheat to Jordan. The wheat sold at an average price of $90.38 per ton, cost and freight. In addition, 185,000 tons of soft red winter wheat was sold to Egypt for $87.00 per ton, cost and freight.

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USDA Announces New EEP for SENEGAL. On July 17, a new EEP initiative was announced for Senegal covering 100,000 metric tons of wheat. This was the 38th initiative announced under the program.

OILSEEDS AND PRODUCTS

SPAIN Imposes Security Deposits on Certain Oilseed Imports. The Spanish Government is implementing provisions of Article 4 of EC Commission Regulation No. 1183/86 requiring importers of peanuts and confectionery sunflowerseeds to make a security deposit of 200 ECUs per metric ton prior to import. The consensus of the trade is that this requirement will have an immediate negative effect on imports since most importers do not have sufficient financial resources to make such deposits.

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SPAIN May Import More Sunflowerseed for Crushing. According to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Madrid, Spain's 1986 sunflowerseed crop has been affected by drought and is estimated at 700,000 tons, 23 percent below last year's crop. With a smaller crop, Spain is likely to import between 100-200,000 tons of sunflowerseed for crushing. U.S. exports of sunflowerseed to Spain in calendar 1985 were insignificant.

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BULGARIAN Oilseed and Meal Imports to Increase. A severe drought in 1985 is estimated to have reduced Bulgarian oilseed output by 25 percent. As a result, Bulgarian soybean meal imports are expected to total 500,000 tons this year, up over 100,000 tons from 1984/85. Purchases of U.S. soybeans for 1985/86 delivery are about double the previous year's level of 22,000 tons. Bulgaria also bought about 50,000 tons of U.S. sunflowerseed, the first sunflowerseed imports in many years. These larger purchases may also be the result of the Bulgarian government's commitment to expanding its livestock industry.

DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

HUNGARY'S Poultry Industry Hurt by Feed Shortages. In 1985, flat consumer demand and shortages of good quality feeds caused low profitabilty for Hungary's poultry industry. As a result, 1985 poultry meat production was essentially the same as in 1984. Egg production declined 4 percent in 1985, largely due to the same feed problems and a decline in demand. According to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Vienna, 1986 poultry meat production is forecast to increase about 7 percent due to better feed supplies and stronger prices for poultry meat. Egg production is expected to decline again in 1986 as demand continues its downward trend.

COTTON AND FIBERS

TAIWAN Cotton Imports May Rebound. Current reports indicate improved cotton imports and consumption prospects in Taiwan for both 1985/86 and 1986/87. The U.S. agricultural officer in Taipei reports heavy textile orders have boosted 1985/86 cotton use above earlier expectations and point to a continued expansion in 1986/87. Cotton imports during nine months of 1985/86 have reached 1.15 million bales and could total 1.4 million by the end of the season. Cotton use is estimated at nearly 1.4 million bales this season. Spinners plan to add 300,000 spindles to capacity in 1986. The report projects 1986/87 imports and use at 1.6 million bales. U.S. exports to Taiwan dropped sharply during 1985/86 but are expected to return to a more normal market share in 1986/87.

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SUGAR

CHINA'S 1986 Honey Production Up Slightly. China's 1986 honey production is estimated at 152,000 tons, up slightly from the 150,000 tons produced in 1985, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Beijing. Bee colonies in 1986 are estimated at 6.1 million compared to 6.0 million in 1985. China's official goal is to have 8 million bee colonies by 1990 with an annual honey output of 180,000 tons. Six modern honey processing plants are currently under construction. When completed they will have a combined yearly processing capacity of between 10,000 and 30,000 tons. China is second only to the Soviet Union in the production of honey.

WOOD AND WOOD PRODUCTS

Turnaround Forecast for FINLAND'S Forest Products Industry. Finland's 1986 harvest of roundwood is forecast at 54 million cubic meters, slightly above the 1985 volume. Raw material utilization is estimated as follows: 42 million cubic meters for domestic processing; 4 million cubic meters for fuelwood; 1 million cubic meters for roundwood exports; and 7 million cubic meters of logging residues and/or natural losses.

Total forested area is expected to remain stable at 20.1 million hectares. The growing stock for 1986 is estimated at 1.665 million cubic meters solid volume with bark, of which 45 percent is scotch pine, 37 percent Norway spruce and 18 percent hardwoods, predominantly birch.

Increases in both foreign demand and export prices are expected to boost 1986 production of softwood lumber (pine and spruce) to 7.5 million cubic meters, 3 percent above 1985, but 8 percent below the 1984 volume. Similar gains are expected for softwood, temperate hardwood plywood (mainly birch) and particleboard.

Finland's production of wood products is as follows in 1,000 cubic meters:

	1984	1985	1986 1/
Roundwood	52,400	53,850	54,000
Softwood lumber	8,150	7,300	7,500
Total plywood	592	523	567
Total fiberboard	128	118	90
Particleboard	541	571	600

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The forest products industry (including the pulp and paper sector) accounts for a large, albeit declining, share of Finland's total exports. During the period of 1983-85, exports of forest products accounted for nearly 37 percent of the total value of Finnish exports compared to 43 percent in 1980 and 56 percent in 1970. From 1970 to 1985, forest products exports, on a value basis, increased 4.75 times, whereas the value of all exports grew 7.7 times.

The principal solid wood products exported are softwood lumber and hardwood plywood. For 1986, it is expected that approximately two-thirds of Finland's softwood lumber production of 7.5 million cubic meters and 80 percent of its hardwood plywood production of 470,000 cubic meters will be exported.

Softwood lumber exports in 1986, which previously had been forecast to decline, are now expected to increase 2 percent above 1985 levels as a result of increased demand by the major European market countries as well as a stabilization, and in some cases a rise, in export prices. Export prices for most commodities had been trending downward throughout most of 1985.

Finnish exports of lumber to selected market countries in 1985 are as follows in 1,000 cubic meters:

COUNTRY	SOFTWOOD LUMBER	HARDWOOD LUMBER
United Kingdom	853	56
Egypt	584	--
West Germany	532	77
France	442	19
Others	2,474	193
TOTAL	4,885	345

In 1985, Finland exported hardwood plywood to 65 countries. About 89 percent of the quantity exported went to European markets: 4 percent to the United States; 4 percent to Asia; and 3 percent to Africa. West Germany and the United Kingdom were Finland's largest customers, taking 22 and 16 percent, respectively, of the total hardwood plywood exports. For 1986, exports are forecast to increase 9 percent compared to the previous year.

U.S. exports of solid wood products to Finland have declined considerably from 1983's high of U.S. $13.6 million. In that year, exports of wood chips accounted for approximately 86 percent of the U.S. $13.6 million total. In late 1984, Finland imposed restrictions on the importation of wood chips from North America and Japan because pinewood nematodes were discovered. As a result, shipments dropped off sharply in 1984 and fell to only U.S. $975,000 in 1985. In 1985, U.S. solid wood exports to Finland were valued at U.S. $2.1 million.

At a meeting held in Finland in November 1985, Finland and Sweden (which has also restricted wood chip imports from North America and Japan) discussed research coordination on the pinewood nematode problem. The preliminary plan for this research, in which Finland will concentrate on the vector insect aspects and Sweden on the nematological aspects, includes research activities to be conducted over 3-4 years. During this period, no commercial wood chip imports from the United States can be expected. Test shipments of wood chips, fumigated in transit, are reportedly planned during the research period. If these test shipments prove successful, some fumigated imports may occur.

CREDIT NOTES

TUNISIA Receives P.L. 480 Purchase Authorization for Corn. Tunisia received a Public Law (P.L.) 480, Title I purchase authorization for $5.5 million, covering about 56,000 tons of yellow corn. The authorization was issued under the Title I agreement of July 11. The contracting period is July 24-Aug. 31, and the delivery period is July 24-Sept. 30.

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GHANA Signs P.L. 480 Agreement. On July 14, a fiscal 1986 P.L. 480, Title I agreement valued at $6.0 million was signed with Ghana. The agreement will provide approximately 25,000 tons of cotton valued at $5.0 million, and approximately 5,400 tons of rice valued at $1.0 million.

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USDA Amends or Extends Export Periods for TUNISIA, MEXICO, CHILE AND ECUADOR. On July 11, USDA authorized an additional $34.0 million in fiscal 1986 GSM-102 guarantees for sales of U.S. wheat to Tunisia. Also on July 11, Mexico received an additional $250 million in credit guarantees, making Mexico's cumulative coverage for fiscal 1986 $900 million. The $250-million increase was earmarked as follows: $50 million for dry, edible beans; $100 million for oilseeds; and $100 million for feed grains. The shipping date for dry, edible beans was extended from Sept. 30 to Dec. 31.

On July 14, USDA extended the export period for sales of wheat/wheat flour and feed grains to Chile from Sept. 30 to Dec. 30. These sales are under the GSM-102 program.

On July 17, CCC reallocated $6.0 million in credit guarantees previously earmarked for sales of cotton to Ecuador. This action reduces the cotton line from $9.5 million to $3.5 million, increases the guarantee line authorized for sales of tallow and/or greases by $2.0 million (from $3.0 million to $5.0 million), and increases the breeder livestock line by $4.0 million (from $2.0 million to $6.0 million).

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Status of P.L. 480, Title I and III Agreements Announced. As of July 16, 29 countries have signed P.L. 480 Title I/III agreements for fiscal 1986. The recipient countries and the dollar amounts in million dollars are as follows: Bangladesh, $70.0 million; Bolivia, $20.0 million; Costa Rica, $18.7 million; Ecuador, $5.0 million; Egypt, $213.0 million; El Salvador, $44.0 million; Ghana, $6.0 million; Guatemala, $19.0 million; Guinea, $6.0 million; Haiti, $15.0 million; Honduras, $15.0 million; Indonesia, $30.0 million; Jamaica, $30.0 million; Liberia, $11.0 million; Madagascar, $8.0 million; Morocco, $20.0 million; Mozambique, $13.9 million; Pakistan, $50.0 million; Philippines, $35.0 million; Senegal, $9.5 million; Sierra Leone, $4.0 million; Somalia, $20.6 million; Sri Lanka, $26.0 million; Sudan, $30 million; Tunisia, $5.5 million; Yemen, $5.0 million; Zaire, $20.0 million; and Zambia, $10.0 million.

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EXPORT ENHANCEMENT INITIATIVES

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27. Egypt Dairy Cattle	Apr 16, '86	6,000 head	
26. Yemen Poultry Feed	Apr 14, '86	150,000	
25. Yugoslavia Wheat	Apr 10, '86	200,000	COMPLETE
	June 24, '86	200,000	Sold 120,000
24. Indonesia Dairy Cattle	Apr 9, '86	7,500 head	
23. Syria Wheat	Apr 8, '86	700,000	
22. Benin Wheat	Apr 7, '86	45,000	Sold 20,000
21. Algeria Table Eggs	Apr 4, '86	500 million	
20. Iraq Dairy Cattle	Apr 4, '86	6,500 head	
19. Jordan Wheat	Mar 19, '86	75,000	COMPLETE
	June 24, '86	75,000	COMPLETE
18. Tunisia Wheat	Mar 18, '86	300,000	Sold 50,000
17. Algeria Wheat Flour	Feb 25, '86	100,000	
16. Algeria Semolina	Feb 11, '86	250,000	
15. Philippines Wheat	Jan 7, '86	150,000	COMPLETE (152,400)
14. Zaire Wheat	Dec 27, '85	40,000	COMPLETE
	May 15, '86	40,000	COMPLETE
13. Nigeria Barley Malt	Dec 10, '85	100,000	Sold 4,400
12. Iraq Wheat Flour	Dec 9, '85	150,000	Sold 75,000
11. Egypt Poultry	Nov 26, '85	8,000	COMPLETE
	Mar 21, '86	15,000	COMPLETE
	June 18, '86	5,000	COMPLETE
	July 8, '86	15,000	
10. Zaire Wheat Flour	Nov 18, '85	64,000	COMPLETE
	May 15, '86	30,000	Sold 15,000
9. Philippines Wheat Flour	Nov 15, '85	100,000	Sold 50,000
8. Jordan Rice	Nov 8, '85	40,000	Sold 22,700
7. Turkey Wheat	Oct 16, '85	500,000	COMPLETE (506,600)
	May 8, '86	500,000	
6. Morocco Wheat	Sept 30, '85	1,500,000	Sold 890,000
5. Yemen Wheat	Sept 6, '85	100,000	Sold 50,000

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4.	Yemen Wheat Flour	Aug 20, '85	50,000	Sold 31,500
3.	Egypt Wheat	Apr 14, '86	100,000	
		Jul 26, '85	500,000	COMPLETE
		Oct 30, '85	500,000	COMPLETE (512,500)
2.	Egypt Wheat Flour	June 20, '86	500,000	Sold 252,000
1.	Algeria Wheat	Jul 2, '85	600,000	COMPLETE
		Jun 4, '85	1,000,000	COMPLETE
		Apr 10, '86	1,000,000	

EXPORT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM SUMMARY

Announced to Date	11,711,780 (grain equivalent) tons
	500 million table eggs
	43,000 tons frozen poultry
	38,000 head dairy cattle
	25,000 tons vegetable oil
Sold to Date	4,533,500 wheat
	1,144,635 flour, grain equivalent
	200,000 barley
	28,000 frozen poultry
	22,700 rice
	5,980 barley malt, grain equivalent
Bonus	$290.4 million at book value (2,031,100 tons)

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Selected International Prices

Item	July 22, 1986	Change from a week ago	A year ago
ROTTERDAM PRICES 1/	$ per MT	$ per bu.	$ per MT	$ per MT
Wheat:				
Canadian No. 1 CWRS-13.5%.	N.Q.	--	--	169.00
U.S. No. 2 DNS/NS: 14%....	126.00	3.43	-0.50	153.50
U.S. No. 2 S.R.W.	116.00	3.16	-2.75	133.50
U.S. No. 3 H.A.D.....	125.00	3.40	-2.50	167.00
Canadian No. 1 A: Durum...	N.Q.	--	--	173.00
Feed grains:				
U.S. No. 3 Yellow Corn....	95.00	2.41	-1.00	127.00
Soybeans and meal:				
U.S. No. 2 Yellow.10/.....	206.80	5.63	+9.70	222.70
Brazil 47/48% Soya Pellets	193.00	--	+6.00	154.50
U.S. 44% Soybean Meal.....	184.00	--	+6.00	148.00
U.S. FARM PRICES 3/				
Wheat.....	87.81	2.39	+1.10	107.28
Barley.....	53.74	1.17	-2.30	67.52
Corn.....	72.83	1.85	-0.79	102.36
Sorghum.....	67.90	3.08 2/	-2.65	96.12
Broilers.....	1533.96	--	+2.87	1045.64
EC IMPORT LEVIES				
Wheat 5/.....	156.90	4.27	+1.45	104.10
Barley.....	163.60	3.56	+1.85	88.75
Corn.....	160.00	4.06	+2.10	80.65
Sorghum.....	167.90	4.26	+1.00	99.10
Broilers 4/ 6/ 8/.....	352.00	--	+4.00	172.00
EC INTERVENTION PRICES 7/ 9/				
Common wheat(feed quality)	172.50	4.69	+1.95	139.55
Bread wheat (min. quality)	181.45	4.94	+2.05	149.35
Maize.....	181.45	4.61	+2.05	139.55
Barley and all other feed. grains, excluding maize.	172.50	--	+1.95	139.55
Broilers 4/ 6/.....	1,455.00	--	+11.00	1146.00
EC EXPORT RESTITUTIONS (subsidies)				
Wheat	N.A.	--	--	N.A.
Barley.....	N.A.	--	--	36.30
Broilers 4/ 6/ 8/.....	259.00	--	+3.00	101.00

1/ Asking prices in U.S. dollars for imported grain and soybeans, c.i.f., Rotterdam. 2/ Hundredweight (CWT). 3/ Five-day moving average. 4/ EC category--70 percent whole chicken. 5/ Reflects lower EC export subsidy--down to 20.00 ECU/100 bag effective 9/14/83 from 22.50 ECU/100 bag set in 2/83. 6/ F.o.b. price for R.T.C. broilers at West German border. 7/ Reference price. 8/ Reflects change in level set by EC. 9/ Changes may be due partly to exchange rate fluctuations and/or ECU payments. 10/ October delivery. N.A.=None authorized. N.Q.=Not quoted. Note: Basis August delivery.

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WR 30-86

World Production and Trade

United States Department of Agriculture

Foreign Agricultural Service

Washington, D.C. 20250

Weekly Roundup

WR 30-86

July 30, 1986

The Foreign Agricultural Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture today reported the following developments in world agriculture and trade.

TRADE NOTES

MEXICO Joins the GATT. According to FAS' International Trade Policy Division, Mexico became the 92nd country to join the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) when it signed the agreement on July 25. The GATT is the international agreement which sets out trading rules by which signatory countries agree to abide, including granting each other non-discriminatory treatment, limiting the use of export subsidies and nontariff import barriers and negotiating limits on the level of import duties. Mexico's membership was approved after a review of a protocol which specifies concessions that Mexico proposes to accept. Until the signing, Mexico was the United State's largest trading partner not in the GATT. Mexico's membership will take effect 30 days after signature, in time for Mexico to participate in the new round of multilateral trade negotiations to begin in Punta del Este, Uruguay in September.

GRAIN AND FEED

PAKISTAN to Export Wheat. Pakistan, a traditional wheat importing country, appears likely to export wheat in 1986/87, as record supplies from large carryover stocks and another bumper crop create storage problems. After importing an average of 1.3 million tons in 1984/85 and 1985/86, an initial export goal of 500,000 tons has been announced for 1986/87, with Iran considered a likely market. Pakistan exported 50-200,000 tons of wheat per year to Iran from 1982 through 1985. To compete with Iran's traditional import suppliers--Australia, Canada, Argentina and the European Community (EC)-- Pakistan probably will have to subsidize its wheat sales or negotiate barter arrangements. Iranian imports from Pakistan might displace wheat from foreign competitors which could enter the market and increase competition for U.S. wheat.

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Export Enhancement Bids Accepted for ZAIRE, BENIN and ISRAEL. During the week of July 21, 34,000 tons of wheat flour and 45,000 tons of soft red winter wheat were accepted under the Export Enhancement Program (EEP) for export to Zaire. The flour sold at $194.00 per ton c.i.f., and the wheat sold at $82.00 per ton free on board (f.o.b.). Another 10,000-ton wheat sale to Benin was approved for soft red winter wheat which sold at $75.00 per ton f.o.b. A 5,200-ton barley sale to Israel was approved at a price of $52.00 per ton f.o.b.

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JAPANESE Producer Wheat Price Declines. A small cut in the Japanese producer wheat price could be a government signal to discourage further expansion in wheat production and could be the first step in a policy change which would eventually result in larger wheat imports. The 1.16-percent reduction, the first decline in 27 years, is attributed to lower production costs, particularly lower petroleum costs. There also have been reports that the Japanese Ministry may discuss lowering the price of imported wheat sold to millers. Any decline in this price is expected to stimulate demand which could mean increased wheat imports in this important U.S. market. Japan imports nearly 6 million tons of wheat annually, about half from the United States.

OILSEEDS AND PRODUCTS

MALAYSIA Takes New Approach to Marketing Palm Oil. Malaysia is taking a new approach to marketing its palm oil by encouraging the establishment of joint ventures to process and refine the commodity in consumer countries. Malaysia hopes that such ventures will help market its palm oil more effectively. The U.S. agricultural attache in Kuala Lumpur reports that Malaysia has entered into joint partnerships for three palm oil refineries in Egypt, Pakistan and the United States. The U.S. refinery in Chicago has a projected capacity of producing 10,000 tons of palm oil and 2,000 tons of palm kernel oil a month. The Malaysian palm oil marketing agency, FELMA, plans to develop new markets in China, Iran, Turkey, Bangladesh, Taiwan, and countries in Africa, Eastern Europe and the Mediterranean region. USDA estimates Malaysian palm oil exports at 4 million tons in 1985/86 and 4.3 million tons in 1986/87.

DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

FRENCH Broiler Production Could Show a Small Increase in 1986. Broiler production in France is forecast at 790,000 tons in 1986, an increase of about 1 percent, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Paris. However, production is still below the previous record of 799,000 tons produced in 1983. Despite lower feed prices, production continues to be limited by declining exports and slow growth in domestic utilization.

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IRAQI Poultry Sector Expected to Grow. Iraq's poultry industry is expected to show rapid growth again in 1986, according to the U.S. agricultural attache in Baghdad. Output of broilers is forecast at 285,000 tons in 1986, up 25 percent, while egg output is expected to increase 40 percent, reaching 1.9 billion eggs. Broiler production is largely in the hands of private producers who are being encouraged by readily available credit at low interest rates and by high prices for broilers. Egg production facilities are largely owned by the state and this year's production increase is the result of projects started in previous years. Both sectors are benefiting from government policies which have ensured that foreign exchange is available to purchase needed feed supplies.

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FRENCH Livestock Production Down. The U.S. agricultural counselor in Paris reports that French livestock inventories are in decline. January 1 1987 cattle and hog numbers are projected down 1 percent and sheep down 5 percent.

Cattle numbers are expected to fall to 22.58 million head during 1986 because of heavy cow slaughter. Beef production in 1986 is estimated at 1.805 million tons, down slightly from 1985. For 1987, beef production is projected to reach 1.868 million tons as heavy cow slaughter continues. The drop in the 1987 hog inventory to 10.84 million is attributed to a continued reduction in the number of small hog farms. Pork production for 1986 is estimated at 1.622 million tons. In 1987 production is expected to fall slightly.

French sheep numbers are expected to fall to 10.64 million head by the end of this year because of unfavorable spring weather which reduced the lamb crop and caused ewe culling to rise. Sheep and goat meat production for 1986 is expected to fall 10,000 tons to 166,000 tons because of the reduced supply of lambs and lower carcass weights. For 1987, production is forecast to be up slightly.

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NEW ZEALAND Livestock Production Up. The U.S. agricultural attache in Wellington reports that New Zealand's livestock inventories were above normal levels as of June because of a seven-week strike at slaughter plants. Cattle and sheep numbers were 7 and 8 percent above year-earlier levels, respectively.

New Zealand beef production for 1986 is estimated up only 2 percent to 486,000 tons, below expectations due to the strike. For 1987, production is projected to rise 14 percent to 552,000 tons. Part of this increase is due to the increased inventory and part due to increased beef production as dairy farmers place more emphasis on beef production.

Sheep meat production for 1986 is estimated at 617,000 tons, down 12 percent from 1985. For 1987, production is projected up 5 percent due both to the higher inventory and herd culling because of weak sheep meat prices.

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TOBACCO

SOUTH KOREA to Open Cigarette Market to Imports. On July 21, the Government of South Korea announced that it will open its domestic market to imports of foreign cigarettes by September. Under the new plan, foreign cigarettes may be purchased and smoked. Along with this announcement, legislation has been drafted that would transform the government-controlled Office of Monopoly into a public corporation. The policy reversal should benefit U.S. tobacco producers by increasing the consumption of U.S. cigarettes. It also could necessitate increased purchases of U.S. tobacco to improve the competitive quality of domestically produced cigarettes.

COFFEE

Coffee Production in PHILIPPINES Increases. Coffee production in the Philippines for 1986/87 is forecast to reach a record level of 1.25 million bags, 9 percent above the revised 1.15 million bags produced in the previous season, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Manila. Upward revisions were made for the last five years beginning with the 1982/83 crop and were attributed to a number of factors. Trees planted in the late 1970's and early 1980's are now increasingly bearing fruit, and trees seriously affected by the 1983 drought are recovering and producing again. Further, favorable weather conditions, particularly the even distribution of rainfall, have also had a positive effect on yield. The following table provides the revisions made for the Philippines in 1,000 60-kilogram bags:

	-- ESTIMATES --	
Crop Year	Previous	Current
1982/83	1,000	1,225
1983/84	779	973
1984/85	857	1,111
1985/86	943	1,150
1986/87 (forecast)	950	1,250

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RWANDA'S 1985/86 Coffee Crop Revised Upward. The 1985/86 coffee crop in Rwanda has been revised to 600,000 (60 kilogram) bags, a record high, according to the U.S. Embassy in Kigali. The revised output is 9 percent above USDA's June 1986 estimate and 11 percent more than produced in 1984/85.

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Coffee Production in THAILAND Revised Upward. Coffee production for the years 1982/83 through 1985/86 in Thailand has been revised by the U.S. agricultural attache in Bangkok, based upon recently released official data. The following table provides these revisions in 1,000 60-kilogram bags and the current forecast.

	-- ESTIMATES --	
	Previous	Current
1982/83	327	324
1983/84	335	364
1984/85	420	470
1985/86	500	519
1986/87 (forecast)	500	500

SUGAR

CHINA'S 1985/86 Sugar Output More Than Expected. While China's 1986/87 sugar production forecast remains unchanged at 5.7 million tons (raw basis), the sugar production estimate for the 1985/86 production year has been revised to 5.5 million tons (raw basis), up 7 percent from the earlier projection, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Beijing. This outturn is 20 percent more than the 1984/85 production. The increased production for 1985/86 is attributed to greater beet production (raw material) and a higher than expected cane sugar content. The following table provides the revised estimates for 1985/86 in million tons.

	Previous	Current
Cane Sugar	4.408	4.655
Beet Sugar	.761	.880
Total Sugar	5.169	5.535

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DOMINICAN REPUBLIC'S 1985/86 Sugar Output Less Than Expected. The sugarcane harvest in the Dominican Republic for 1985/86 totaled 765,000 tons (raw value), 3 percent below the May 1986 estimate and 22 percent below last year, according to the U.S. agricultural attache in Santo Domingo. Reduced production is attributed to the drought that affected the country in mid-1985 and excessive rains at harvest time. Financial difficulties within the industry also are reported to have caused the harvest to be halted sooner than planned.

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WOOD AND WOOD PRODUCTS

CHINA May Reduce Imports of Solid Wood Products. According to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Beijing, China will probably reduce imports of solid wood products in 1986 due primarily to reduced foreign exchange availability. In recent years China has significantly increased its imports of forest products, especially softwood logs. The United States has been the major supplier of these logs followed by the Soviet Union, Canada and Chile. U.S. shipments for the first five months this year were 377 million board feet, 16 percent below the January-May levels in 1985. Total U.S. exports of softwood logs to China in 1985 were valued at $323 million, making this the second largest market for U.S. softwood logs. It is expected that China will need to continue imports of significant quantities of logs for the foreseeable future.

CREDIT NOTES

P.L. 480 Agreement Signed with KENYA. A P.L. 480 Title I sales agreement valued at $10.0 million was signed with Kenya on July 16. The agreement provides $7.1 million worth of wheat (approximately 55,000 tons) and $2.9 million worth of rice (approximately 11,000 tons).

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P.L. 480 Agreement Amendments Signed with SUDAN and MOROCCO. On July 16, Sudan signed an amendment to its fiscal 1986 Title I agreement for the sale and transportation of an additional $24.0 million of agricultural commodities. The amendment covers $14.0 million worth of wheat (about 128,000 tons) and $6.0 million of wheat flour (about 31,600 tons), together with $4.0 million in ocean transportation financing. This action increases the total value of the Jan. 26, 1986 agreement from $30.0 million to $54.0 million.

Morocco has signed an amendment to its fiscal 1986 P.L. 480 agreement for an additional $20.0 million in commodity financing. The new agreement provides for approximately 178,000 tons of wheat and increases the total value of the Title I agreement to $40.0 million.

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P.L. 480 Purchase Authorizations Announced for GHANA, SUDAN, MOZAMBIQUE, KENYA, HAITI and SENEGAL. Ghana received purchase authorizations for cotton ($5 million) and rice ($1 million). Sudan's flour and wheat purchase authorizations were amended to add $6 million for wheat flour purchases and $14 million for wheat purchases. Mozambique's wheat and corn purchase authorizations were amended to add $1.6 million for wheat and $900,000 for corn. Haiti received a purchase authorization for $5 million worth of edible vegetable oil. Senegal's rice purchase authorization was amended to add $4 million.

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EXPORT ENHANCEMENT INITIATIVES

The status of USDA's Export Enhancement Program as of July 29, 1986, was as follows in metric tons:

	ANNOUNCED INITIATIVES	DATE ANNOUNCED	QUANTITY/RESULTS
40.	Canary Is. Dairy Cattle	July 28, '86	3,000 head
39.	Hong Kong Table Eggs	July 28, '86	44 million
38.	Senegal Wheat	July 17, '86	100,000
37.	India Vegetable Oil	July 8, '86	25,000
36.	Jordan Barley	June 17, '86	60,000
35.	Israel Barley	June 17, '86	200,000 Sold 5,200
34.	Tunisia Dairy Cattle	May 29, '86	4,000 head
33.	Algeria Dairy Cattle	May 29, '86	5,000 head
32.	Sri Lanka Wheat	May 16, '86	125,000 Sold 50,000
31.	Saudia Arabia Barley	May 7, '86	500,000 Sold 265,000
30.	Algeria Barley	Apr 17, '86	500,000
29.	Morocco Dairy Cattle	Apr 16, '86	4,000 head
28.	Turkey Dairy Cattle	Apr 16, '86	5,000 head
27.	Egypt Dairy Cattle	Apr 16, '86	6,000 head
26.	Yemen Poultry Feed	Apr 14, '86	150,000
25.	Yugoslavia Wheat	Apr 10, '86	200,000 COMPLETE
		June 24, '86	200,000 Sold 120,000
24.	Indonesia Dairy Cattle	Apr 9, '86	7,500 head
23.	Syria Wheat	Apr 8, '86	700,000
22.	Benin Wheat	Apr 7, '86	45,000 Sold 20,000
21.	Algeria Table Eggs	Apr 4, '86	500 million
20.	Iraq Dairy Cattle	Apr 4, '86	6,500 head
19.	Jordan Wheat	Mar 19, '86	75,000 COMPLETE
		June 24, '86	75,000 COMPLETE
18.	Tunisia Wheat	Mar 18, '86	300,000 Sold 50,000
17.	Algeria Wheat Flour	Feb 25, '86	100,000
16.	Algeria Semolina	Feb 11, '86	250,000
15.	Philippines Wheat	Jan 7, '86	150,000 COMPLETE (152,400)
14.	Zaire Wheat	Dec 27, '85	40,000 COMPLETE
		May 15, '86	40,000 COMPLETE
13.	Nigeria Barley Malt	Dec 10, '85	100,000 Sold 4,400
12.	Iraq Wheat Flour	Dec 9, '85	150,000 Sold 75,000
11.	Egypt Poultry	Nov 26, '85	8,000 COMPLETE
		Mar 21, '86	15,000 COMPLETE
		June 18, '86	5,000 COMPLETE
		July 8, '86	15,000
10.	Zaire Wheat Flour	Nov 18, '85	64,000 COMPLETE
		May 15, '86	30,000 Sold 15,000
9.	Philippines Wheat Flour	Nov 15, '85	100,000 Sold 50,000
8.	Jordan Rice	Nov 8, '85	40,000 Sold 22,700
7.	Turkey Wheat	Oct 16, '85	500,000 COMPLETE (506,600)
		May 8, '86	500,000

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6. Morocco Wheat	Sept 30, '85	1,500,000	Sold 890,000
5. Yemen Wheat	Sept 6, '85	100,000	Sold 50,000
4. Yemen Wheat Flour	Aug 20, '85	50,000	Sold 31,500
	Apr 14, '86	100,000	
3. Egypt Wheat	Jul 26, '85	500,000	COMPLETE
	Oct 30, '85	500,000	COMPLETE (512,500)
	June 20, '86	500,000	Sold 252,000
	July 29, '86	52,000	
2. Egypt Wheat Flour	Jul 2, '85	600,000	COMPLETE
1. Algeria Wheat	Jun 4, '85	1,000,000	COMPLETE
	Apr 10, '86	1,000,000	

EXPORT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM SUMMARY

Announced to Date	11,763,780 (grain equivalent) tons
	544 million table eggs
	43,000 tons frozen poultry
	41,000 head dairy cattle
	25,000 tons vegetable oil
Sold to Date	4,533,500 wheat
	1,144,635 flour, grain equivalent
	270,200 barley
	28,000 frozen poultry
	22,700 rice
	5,980 barley malt, grain equivalent
Bonus	$294.3 million at book value (2,069,900 tons)

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TARGETED EXPORT PROMOTION PROGRAM

The status of USDA's Targeted Export Promotion Program as of July 28, 1986, was as follows with value in dollars:

DATE ANNOUNCED	COMMODITY	VALUE	COUNTRY
July 28, 1986	Dry Peas & Lentils	$2.5 million	EC, Colombia, India
July 25, 1986	Table Grapes	$0.35 million	Western Europe, Australia, Panama, Japan, Taiwan, Singapore, Malaysia
July 18, 1986	Washington State Apples	$1.4 million	United Kingdom, Taiwan, Malaysia, Hong Kong, Norway, Saudi Arabia
July 17, 1986	Wood Products	$0.6 million 1/	United Kingdom
July 16, 1986	Wheat	$1.1 million	Developing countries
July 14, 1986	Poultry & Eggs	$6 million	Pacific Rim, Middle East countries
June 24, 1986	Feed Grains, Soybean Meal & Dairy Cattle	$9 million over 3 years	Algeria
June 23, 1986	Fresh & Processed Citrus produced in Florida	$4.6 million	Western Europe & Pacific Rim
May 20, 1986	Dried Prunes	$4 million	Western Europe
April 30, 1986	Wood	$1.95 million (over 3 years)	Japan
April 28, 1986	Wine	$2.3 million	Japan, United Kingdom, Hong Kong, Singapore
April 25, 1986	Almonds		Western Europe, Japan, Korea
April 17, 1986	Canned Peaches, Fruit Cocktail	$2.5 million	Japan, Taiwan
April 16, 1986	Walnuts	$7 million	Western Europe, Japan
April 16, 1986	Raisins	$6.3 million	Western Europe, Pacific Rim
April 14, 1986	Fresh and Processed Citrus produced in Arizona and California		Japan, Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaysia
March 27, 1986	Frozen Potatoes	$2 million	Japan, Hong Kong Taiwan, Malaysia Singapore
	Total:	$60.40 million	

1/ Part of April 30, 1986, wood TEA amount. Not included in total.

Selected International Prices

Item	July 29, 1986		Change from a week ago	A year ago
ROTTERDAM PRICES 1/	$ per MT	$ per bu.	$ per MT	$ per MT
Wheat:				
Canadian No. 1 CWRS-13.5%.	N.Q.	--	--	163.50
U.S. No. 2 DNS/NS: 14%....	127.00	3.46	+1.00	153.00
U.S. No. 2 S.R.W.	117.00	3.18	+1.00	132.00
U.S. No. 3 H.A.D.....	126.00	3.43	+1.00	159.00
Canadian No. 1 A: Durum...	N.Q.	--	--	170.00
Feed grains:				
U.S. No. 3 Yellow Corn....	97.00	2.46	+2.00	121.50
Soybeans and meal:				
U.S. No. 2 Yellow.....	N.A.	--	--	214.00
Brazil 47/48% Soya Pellets	194.50	--	+1.50	151.00
U.S. 44% Soybean Meal.10/.	181.00	--	-3.00	144.00
U.S. FARM PRICES 3/				
Wheat.....	86.71	2.36	-1.10	105.44
Barley.....	51.44	1.12	-2.30	59.25
Corn.....	74.80	1.90	+1.97	98.43
Sorghum.....	65.48	2.97 2/	-2.43	94.80
Broilers.....	1500.45	--	-33.51	1070.77
EC IMPORT LEVIES				
Wheat 5/.....	159.70	4.35	+2.80	104.75
Barley.....	165.15	3.60	+1.55	102.90
Corn.....	156.60	4.05	-0.40	86.15
Sorghum.....	169.60	4.31	+1.70	104.95
Broilers 4/ 6/ 8/.....	354.00	--	+2.00	175.00
EC INTERVENTION PRICES 7/ 9/				
Common wheat(feed quality)	173.10	4.71	+0.60	142.15
Bread wheat (min. quality)	182.10	4.96	+0.65	152.10
Maize.....	182.10	4.63	+0.65	142.15
Barley and all other feed. grains, excluding maize.	173.10	--	+0.60	142.15
Broilers 4/ 6/.....	1,481.00	--	+26.00	1169.00
EC EXPORT RESTITUTIONS (subsidies)				
Wheat	N.A.	--	--	25.00
Barley.....	99.00	2.16	--	36.65
Broilers 4/ 6/ 8/.....	260.00	--	+1.00	103.00

1/ Asking prices in U.S. dollars for imported grain and soybeans, c.i.f., Rotterdam. 2/ Hundredweight (CWT). 3/ Five-day moving average. 4/ EC category--70 percent whole chicken. 5/ Reflects lower EC export subsidy--down to 20.00 ECU/100 bag effective 9/14/83 from 22.50 ECU/100 bag set in 2/83. 6/ F.o.b. price for R.T.C. broilers at West German border. 7/ Reference price. 8/ Reflects change in level set by EC. 9/ Changes may be due partly to exchange rate fluctuations and/or ECU payments. 10/ September delivery. N.A.=None authorized. N.Q.=Not quoted. Note: Basis August delivery.

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FAS Circulars: Market Information For Agricultural Exporters

As an agricultural exporter, you need timely, reliable information on changing consumer preferences, needs of foreign buyers, and the supply and demand situation in countries around the world.

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